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have had the critical acumen and the exact methods of modern philology, or to be infallible in cases regarding which modern scholars differ in their judgments.

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Addresses and Essays. By MORRIS H. MORGAN. New York: American Book Co., 1910. Pp. 275.

"Cita mors!" Warren, Seymour, Wright, Morgan: One thinks of them all as he takes up this small volume into which Morgan had gathered his miscellaneous publications of the last seventeen years. Advance copies of the book reached him only two days before his death. It is with a feeling of sadness that his former pupils will take up this work—the last to which their master put his hand.

Of the articles here grouped together all but the first have been published elsewhere. The arrangement of the material is outlined in the prefatory note. "Two addresses dealing with classical study in general have been placed first; then something in lighter vein; then certain detached notes followed by longer studies in an author on whom much of my time has been spent for several years; and, finally, I have ventured to add three copies of occasional verse."

The two addresses on "The Student of the Classics" and "The Teacher of the Classics," though "somewhat rambling" (p. 33) are full of that sound good sense for which Morgan was so well known. A thorough scholar himself, he had what so few specialists have, a saving sense of proportion. Minor imperfections could not obscure for him the great merits of Livy (p. 16), nor could the mere paraphernalia of criticism or display of erudition convince him of the value of "reconstructing" plays from the fragments (p. 33) or of marking "hidden" quantities (p. 61).

This fundamental sanity, again, is at the bottom of his satire on biographical writing in his "Real Persius" (pp. 62 ff.) and is conspicuous in his notes on Persius and Lysias. The study of *σκηνάω*, *σκηνώω*, *σκηνέω* (p. 85) grew out of his work on the vocabulary of Xenophon's *Anabasis* and has cleared up many doubtful points in the usage of these verbs. Of these "detached notes" the most important is the one on the "Date of the Oration *Pro Roscio Comoedo*" (p. 143). In this he has conclusively proved that the date of this oration cannot be earlier than 66—not 76 as Landgraf thought. The least convincing is "Quintilian's Quotations from Horace." Here Morgan has undoubtedly overestimated the value of these quotations as a source for the text of Horace (cf. *Cole Classical Review* XX, 47).

The last three essays are devoted to Vitruvius. In the first, "On the Language of Vitruvius," Morgan, by an elaborate study of the details of Vitruvius' diction, disproves the contention of Ussing that the *De architectura*

was written by an amateur in the third century A.D. This is followed by a series of notes on Vitruvius and finally by an elaborate commentary on the Preface of Vitruvius, concluding with a translation.

These were but earnest of a complete translation of Vitruvius to be accompanied by a commentary and drawings. On this Morgan and a colleague had spent many years. Much was expected of this work and it is indeed good news that it has so nearly reached completion that it can be published. We, his pupils, shall always regret that he did not live to complete it himself. We can only be grateful that we have this volume to remind us of the virile scholarship, the open-mindedness, and the sound judgment of him who is now gone,

qua ventus Zephyri spirat amabilis
et campi redolent rosis.

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Le Latin de Saint Avit. Par HENRI GOELZER avec la collaboration de ALFRED MEY. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1909. Pp. xi+767. Fr. 25.

This elaborate work is the result of research conducted in the Sorbonne under the direction of Professor Goelzer, who has as his field the history of the Latin language. Goelzer has chosen the period of the decline for his studies and for various reasons the bishop of Vienne as his author. His work as a grammarian and lexicographer makes him especially fitted for an investigation of this sort, and his long and thorough acquaintance with late Latin, and particularly with the Latin of the Church, enables him to speak with authority in generalizing from his results. Alfred Mey, a former student of Goelzer, now professor in the Lycée Charlemagne, is named on the title-page as collaborator and generous credit is given him in the preface for his contributions.

The text used is that of Peiper, published in the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*. To the excellence of this work and the value of its indices for linguistic studies Goelzer pays a well-deserved tribute.

The Introduction contains a brief sketch of the life of Avitus and an admirable statement of the linguistic conditions and the literary interests and tendencies of the times, furnishing an appropriate background for the study of the author.

The volume is divided into two books, the first dealing with syntax, the second with style. Book I (pp. 15-406) is likewise divided into two parts. Part I ("Syntaxe de la proposition simple") contains the following chapters: i, "The Verb"; ii, "The Verb, the Subject, and the Attribute"; iii, "The Cases"; iv, "The Prepositions"; v, "The Adverbs"; vi, "The